

Good News and True,
AT THE CHEAP CORNER IN GETTYSBURG

ROW & WOODS are opening out another large assortment of New Goods in their cheap corner, which they will sell at the lowest cash prices. We buy all for cash at the lowest prices, and as a consequence, we are enabled to therefore, sell the same quality of goods as low as they can be bought at any other Store in the State. A large portion of the Shoes we sell are made to order, of the best material, and of good and experienced workmen. Give us a call.

ROW & WOODS.

HATS, HATS. Hats for Men, Hats for Boys, Hats for Children, Hats for Nurses, Hats for Ladies, Dunks, Hats, all kinds of Hats, Straw Hats and Shakers, by

ROW & WOODS.

SHOES, BOOTS. Shoes for Children, Shoes for Misses, Shoes for Ladies, Shoes for Boys, Shoes for Men, Slippers in variety, Gaiters, all kinds, Boots and Buckles, by

ROW & WOODS.

NOTION AND FURNISHING GOOD FOR CHILDREN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Spool Cotton of all kinds and colors;
Dress Cloves for Children, Ladies & Gentlemen
Hosiery.
Linen Handkerchiefs, " "
Collars and Neck Ties, new style,
Cuffs and Corsets of best fit and latest style
And many other things in the notion line so
at the lowest prices at the corner of York st
and the Diamond, by ROW & WOODS.

MUSIC, MUSIC. Violins, Accordions, Viol
Bows, String and Tailpiece
for sale by ROW & WOODS.

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.—Tyocons.
Perus, El Rio Solias, La Ingeniunda, Nap
leons, Comien, Congres, Plantation, Hon
ley, New Benson's Solano, Longale, retail or
by the box, by ROW & WOODS.

TRUNKS, SACKS.—Trunks, large and small
Carpet Bags, R. R. Bags, Linthe Sacks, Cer
mon Black Sacks, at the lowest prices, by
ROW & WOODS.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Ladies' Baskets, L
adies' Baskets, Ball Mommies, Pen Knives
Resort, Razor Straps, Window Paper, Wall Pa
per, Pocket Books, Purse, Palm Fans, Large
Palm Fans small, Umbrellas, Carriage Whip
&c

We are continually increasing the variety of
assortment of our stock. Prices are high b
we bought many of our goods before the la
rise, and will sell them at near old low pr
as possible. It is our study to sell good
will wear well, and give satisfaction to o
customers. To enable us to do this, we h
effected arrangements by which we can get t
best Boots and Shoes that are manufactured.
If you want to try trash in the shoe ha
to a Dry Goods Store. If you want good Sho
buy cheap, go to ROW & WOODS.
Cor. of York st., and Diamond, Gettysbur
May 19.

HAWLEY'S

DISCOUNTED

DENTAL CREAM
FOR CLEANSING, WHITENING AND PRESERVING THE TEETH!
THIS article is prepared with the greatest care upon scientific principles, and warranted not to contain anything in the slightest degree deleterious to the teeth or gums. Some of our most eminent Dental Surgeons have given their sanction to, and cheerfully recommend it as a preparation of superior quality for cleansing, whitening and preserving the TEETH. It cleans them readily, renders them beautifully white and pearly, without the slightest injury to the enamel. Its healing to the gums where they are ulcerated or sore. It also cures the inflammation of the old decayed teeth, which are often exceedingly offensive. It gives a rich and creamy tinge to the mouth, cleansing it thoroughly, and imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath.

Prepared only by A. HAWLEY & CO.,
W. Cor. 10th, and Lombard Sts., Phila-
delphia.

And sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following opinion of Dr. White, as
the high esteem in which he holds the Den-
tium Cream, must be sufficient evidence of
value; to quote other testimonials is ac-
tually needless, contenting ourselves by sim-
ply giving the names and addresses of persons
who speak of its excellency for the teeth.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1863

Having carefully examined A. Hawley's
"Solidified Dental Cream," I hereby cer-
tifiedly recommend it to the public generally.
It is an excellent preparation for cleansing
and preserving the teeth, and can be used
by all persons with the utmost confidence, as
its properties are perfectly harmless. Beside
preserving the teeth, it promotes a healthy
action to the gums, and imparts a pleasant
taste to the breath.

Dr. W. R. WHITE, 1203 Arch St.

Thos. Ingram, Dentist, M. D. N. Fourth
St. Birney, 254 S. Sixth st.; E. Vander-
burg, Surgeon-Dentist, 425 Arch st.; C. A. Ku-
ber, Dentist, 119 Walnut st.; S. Dille-
ham, D. D. S., 734 Arch st.; F. M. Dix
827 Arch st.; Edward Townsend, Dentist,
N. Fourth st.; L. H. Dorphy, Dentist,

N. Tenth st., M. L. Leung, Dentist, 629
Sixth st. May 31.—ly

Fresh Arrival of Spring Goods
AT
A. SCOTT & SON'S.

W^hich will draw the attention of buyers to the stock of Spring Goods which will be sold cheap. Consisting of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
 Shavels, Cloaking Cloths, etc. etc. For Men and Boys wear we have Cloth, Cassimere, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Colours, &c., &c. Call and see.
 A. SCOTT & SON
 May 17.
NEW GOODS.
GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from the city a large supply of CLOTHING, Mens and Boys wear, consisting of kinds of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Draw

Cravats, Neckties, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Also, a large stock of Cloths, Cassimers, &c. sinetts, Jeans, Drillings, &c. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Give us a call, and if we cannot please you a suit ready made, we will take your measure and make you up one in short notice.

May 31.

The One Thing Needful.

PHYSICIANS, with a unanimity that is remarkable, now recommend to the people the use of **DR. HOOFLAND'S GOUT AND RHEUMATISM CURE**, as a preventive against all sorts of weakness. They give tone to the system, by purifying the blood, and invigorating the digestive apparatus. Mothers who nurse, and old men find them invaluable. They should be introduced into our Hospitals and if they were more generally used our soldiers, all camp diseases would disappear.

These Bitters have been before the public for fifteen years, and their popularity is still on the increase. Their reputation is known in every country upon the globe, and in fact they are more universally used than all others. We do not urge any one to take these Bitters, but we imagine that no benefit will be derived from them, but this we do know, that those who use them, would not be without them for the world. [Jan. 1.]

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKY
 For medical purposes only, at the New
 Store of **DR. ROBERT HENNESSY**

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday Evening, Aug. 30, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON M'MICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. H. SUNNINGHAM, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE.
1st District—Robert P. King.
2d " George Morrison Coates.
3d " Henry Bunn.
4th " William H. Kern.
5th " Barton H. Jenks.
6th " Charles M. Rank.
7th " Robert Parke.
8th " Aaron Mott.
9th " John A. Hiestand.
10th " Richard H. Coryell.
11th " Edward Holliday.
12th " Charles F. Reed.
13th " Elias W. Hale.
14th " Charles H. Shriver.
15th " John Wister.
16th " David W. McLaughlin.
17th " David W. Woods.
18th " Isaac Benson.
19th " John Patton.
20th " Samuel B. Dick.
21st " Edward Bierer.
22d " John P. Penney.
23d " Ebenezer M'Junkin.
24th " John W. Blanchard.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
COL. D. M. MYERS.

COMMISSIONER,
JOHN DAY.

DIRECTOR OF POOR,
E. D. NEWMAN.

AUDITORS,
NEWTON DUBROW, (8 years.)
JOSEPH KEPNER, (2 years.)

Our Terms.

From the 1st day of August, 1864, our terms of subscription will be Two DOLLARS if paid in advance, and Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not so paid. These terms have been agreed upon by all the publishers in this place, and will be strictly adhered to. This is but a slight advance upon old rates, and by no means in proportion to the great advance in labor, and all other kinds of printing material.

An Apprentice

To the Printing business will be received at this office. Immediate application is desired.

The name of Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., by a resolution of the Directors of the Theological Seminary, is to be retained in the Catalogue during his life as Professor Emeritus of the Institution.

The Executive Committee of the National Union Committee, had a meeting at Washington last week, and held several long sessions. They adjourned on Saturday, to meet again shortly in New York. Mr. Raymond, of New York, is Chairman. The gentlemen composing the committee express themselves confident of the election of Mr. Lincoln.

The Congressional Conference of this District was to meet yesterday, at McIlwaine's Tavern, in Fulton county, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Our conferees (Messrs. Woods, Lot and Myers) went on. We have no report as yet; but there is no doubt that Gen. Knox, of Somerset, would be nominated on the first ballot.

The Borough Quota.

This borough will, in all probability, be relieved from the present draft. A sum of money, sufficient to pay to each volunteer \$50, has been raised by the subscriptions of persons subject to the draft, of \$14,000, and by an appropriation of the Town Council of \$8,000—in all \$22,000.

In order that the matter may be closed up promptly, we have been requested to notify subscribers to pay up their subscriptions at once, and thus enable the Committee to settle immediately with the volunteers.

D. W. DIMMETT, Co. D, 7th Michigan Cavalry, Custer's Brigade, Kilpatrick's Division, was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg in the breast and right arm, supposed mortally, and was taken care of by a lady to whom he gave the address of his parents and requested her to write to them. He remained at her house one night and was taken away in an ambulance. He has recovered and is very anxious to learn the name and address of his benefactress, and will be thankful for the information, which if left at this office, or with R. G. McCreary, Esq., will be forwarded to him.

Our townsman, Hon. Edward McPHERSON returned from Washington on Thursday last. His book—the Political History of the United States during the Rebellion—announced sometime ago—is finished and in the hands of the binder, and will be issued in a few days. Those who have seen advanced copies speak of it in the highest terms, as the most valuable yet prepared on the subject.

Mr. McPHERSON will doubtless be frequently heard by our people between the election and the Election. Knowing him as we do, we feel confident that his stirring tones and convincing arguments will be forthcoming against home and foreign traitors.

GREAT FRESHET AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A freshet occurred in front of Petersburg on the night of the 15th, so sudden and so violent in its character, that a large number of tents were washed away, and not less than fourteen soldiers were drowned while asleep.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are widely known as an established remedy for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, and similar preparations represented to be the same, which are generally injurious. Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches.

A Copperhead Trick.

We hear that petitions are being circulated, asking the President to grant an armistice, and treat for Peace; or grant something of the kind. We warn our friends against this deceptive expedient of the enemy.

The President cannot suspend hostilities unless Jeff. Davis will consent to do the same. Davis has said, over and over again, that the Rebels "are fighting for Independence, and that or extermination they will have." The Rebel Congress has so declared; the leading Rebels, all over the country, have so declared. They will suspend the war, only on condition that we acknowledge their Independence. To ask President Lincoln, under such circumstances, to suspend hostilities, is to invite the Enemy to over-run, plunder, burn and destroy us, and to secure the Independence he seeks, and the permanent destruction of the Union and the Government. No true American can desire this. Only traitors can.

We warn honest men of all parties against playing into the hands of the Copperhead leaders, who are in sympathy and league with their old political friends, now the Rebel leaders at Richmond.

Sign no spurious or delusive papers, which mean harm, which can do harm, and which are only got up with the purpose of injuring the cause of the Union.

The Copperheads are crying aloud for "Peace," and claim to be the only "Peace" men.

There are two kinds of "Peace" men—One sort are for Peace and Disunion. They are in favor of recognizing the Independence of the Southern Confederacy, and thereby breaking up the Union for ever. This is the "Peace" Jeff. Davis wants, and the "Peace" the Copperheads are willing to give him.

The other sort are willing at any time to have a "Peace," if the Rebels will agree to lay down their arms, and become quiet members of the Union. They are opposed to any "Peace" which involves Disunion, because

1st. Such a "Peace" will forever destroy the American Nation.

2d. It will forever overthrow Free Government in the Rebellious States.

3d. It will divide America into two or more hostile nations, and ultimately invite Foreign Intervention, and extirpate Republican Government from the whole Continent.

4th. It will ruin every interest on the Border—making us the outposts of warring Nationalities, instead of the heart of one powerful Government, able and willing to protect us.

Any man in this Region of the United States, who is for Peace on any other terms than the preservation of the Union, is more than an enemy to the Union, and to Freedom. He is an enemy to himself, to his family, to his children and his neighbors—for his act would, if he could, entail upon them endless suffering and immense loss.

On the Border, let no man talk, for an instant, of giving up this War until we have conquered a Peace which shall be lasting, and will make us all secure. The dangers we are now suffering from, would be perpetual, and multiplied indefinitely, if the Union were dissolved, as the Copperhead kind of "Peace" involves.

Bold Outrage.

On Sabbath evening last, about dusk, two mounted men, in the uniform of our army, came to the house of Mr. JOSEPH KITTINGER, in Highland township, mentioned to him that they belonged to the Army of the Potomac, and were on their way to their homes at Pittsburgh, and demanded from him some of his clothing to wear, as to as to show them to be regular citizen travelers. He demurred, of course; but they said there were a dozen of them within whistle call, and he must do so, presenting a pistol at the time. He, being at their mercy, was obliged to suffer them to do as they pleased. They went up stairs, and took coats, pants, vests and boots—principally a Sunday suit belonging to a man in his employ—the whole probably amounting to \$40 in worth—and departed, leaving a soldier's blouse behind, and also a daunting type of a man, woman and child in the pocket of Mr. Kittinger's coat, which one of them had on for a few minutes, but left behind. There were four of them seen at another point together; but where they went, is not known. We mention the above facts, to put persons on their guard against these straggling soldiers, who are no doubt deserters.

A Fiendish Act.

On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, some fiend in human shape set fire to the principal building in the Adams county Fair-ground at Bendersville, which was consumed, with many of the books and papers, also a stack of hay, about 2 tons.

Some of the buildings were saved, with the fence and stalls. The loss is not less than \$1200. We do hope the villain may be caught. The act was such a fiendish one, that every one should spare no effort to ferret out the perpetrator of such an act.

Capt. Warren's company of One Hundred Day Cavalry left Harrisburg on Saturday week. They were mounted and fully equipped, and expect to perform scout duty. The company is composed of able-bodied young men, mostly farmers, who will make good soldiers.

Lieut. C. H. Fulwiler has been appointed commissary of subsistence and assistant quartermaster of the above command.

The Bounty Act.

The supplement to the Act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, passed by the Legislature last week, provides that where the Commissioners of any County neglect or refuse to levy taxes for bounties, the city, borough, or township authorities, or boards of election officers, shall have full power to contract loans, to pay bounties to volunteers, and to levy taxes for the re-payment of such loans, as fully as could the County Commissioners, and all such acts are legalized. There is a proviso that the sum paid, as a bounty to each volunteer, shall not exceed \$300. If any person liable to draft shall furnish a suitable substitute, and said substitute has received the full consideration therefore, he shall be entitled to receive the amount of bounty from the place to which the substitute may be credited, but if the amount offered by the district shall exceed the amount paid by the person thus procuring the substitute, then the difference between the sum paid and the amount of bounty shall be paid to said substitute. A greater amount of tax cannot be levied in any one year for the payment of bounties, than two per cent. or the last adjusted valuation for State and County purposes. Power is given to levy and collect a per capita tax on all male taxable inhabitants, not exceeding \$5 in any one year. Persons in actual service, or disabled in the service, and the property of widows, and minor children, and widowed mothers, of those who died in the service, are exempted from taxation, under the provisions of the act.

The Latest News.

An official war bulletin, conveying dispatches from Generals Grant, Meade and Hancock, is highly important. The rebels made a fourth attempt on Thursday evening, to recover the Weldon Railroad with overwhelming numbers, and gained some temporary advantage. Gen. Hancock describes the fight as one of the most desperate and determined of the war. Our forces fell back a short distance. During the night Gen. Hancock was reinforced, and the enemy retreated, leaving their dead on the field and its appearance next day showed how severely he had suffered. We still hold possession of the Railroad. Gen. Grant says the loss of the Weldon Railroad seems to be "a blow to the enemy he cannot stand, and estimates their loss at 10,000 killed and wounded." Our loss was heavy also, in prisoners.

From the Shenandoah Valley our dates are to Sunday morning. All attempts to cross the Potomac were foiled by Gen. Averell, and Gen. Sheridan says that the Rebels were retreating out of the Valley, and he was in pursuit. It is possible that the Rebel retreat has been caused by Lee recalling a portion of Early's force to Richmond.

Fort Morgan, the last of the defenses of Mobile Bay, is in our possession. It mounted 50 guns, and had a garrison of about eight or nine hundred men. Its capture is a fitting climax to Admiral Farragut's grand triumph.

The opposition to the Administration, and the quelling of the Rebellion, had their County Convention yesterday, and nominated the following Ticket:

Congress—A. R. Colfroit.

Assembly—James H. Marshall.

Commissioner—Abraham Krise (Freedom.)

Director—John N. Graft.

Auditors—Joseph Burke, Jacob Hall.

If men sailing under such colors can receive a majority in Adams, we can only now say we regret it. We feel it a duty to use our feeble efforts to oppose them.

What Becomes of all the Cents?

There were coined at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia during the month of July, 5,360,000 cents and 2,270,000 two cent pieces. When it is remembered that the cent coinage at the mint has averaged about a half million per month for the last two years, and knowing as we do that there are not quarter enough in circulation for change of even fractional paper currency, the question may well be put, "What becomes of all the cents?"

The Chicago Convention to settle a candidate in opposition to Mr. Lincoln, was to meet yesterday. There are some discordant elements in the composition of the Convention; but the presumption is that they will sacrifice every feeling to give them hope of success. It is a fruitless attempt.

PEACE.—The Richmond Examiner says the talk about peace is "vile cant," and that—

"It is for those who have unjustly and wantonly invaded our country to offer us peace; and when they do, they will still offer it in vain until their armed men are withdrawn from the soil of these Confederate States, and the felon flag of stripes is hauled down from every fort within our borders. After that, it will be time enough to prate about peace. Now, the very word is nonsense."

Peace agitators, North, do you hear that?

What the great Democrat, Douglas, said at the outbreak of the war, has peculiar significance now. We commend his weighty testimony to Democrats of the present hour:

"The slave question is a mere excuse. The election of Lincoln is a mere pretext. The present secession movement is the result of an enormous conspiracy, formed more than a year since—formed by leaders of the Southern Confederacy more than twelve months ago. The conspiracy is now known; armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; only patriots or traitors."

U. S. Christian Commission.

Prominent among those of our citizens, who devoted themselves, last summer, to the care of the thousands of suffering human beings in our vicinity, was Prof. STOEVEY. Not content with his Christian labors on that occasion, he has devoted part of his present vacation to work with that noble institution, the Christian Commission.—The following extracts from a letter of his, from the front, handed us for perusal, will be read with interest:

"CITY POINT HOSPITAL,
"ON JAMES RIVER,
"August 22d, 1864.

"I have been here nearly a week, laboring among the wounded and dying. The week has been full of incidents and rich in experience. I trust I have been useful. I have given myself earnestly to the work, and trust I have not labored in vain. I have written letters for several, and communicated their dying messages to distant friends. Some of them have passed away peacefully, very happy in the prospect of death, leaving upon the strong arm of Jesus. How precious, at such a time, are the consolations of the Gospel, and how sad when a man is almost to enter the other world, altogether unprepared for the change. I have met with some in such a condition. I was, on Friday last, only three-quarters of a mile from the scene of action of the previous day and was among the wounded and dying who were just brought in—among our own men and the rebels. I have visited all the Hospitals in this region. At City Point there are about four thousand wounded. I find here many of my co-workers at Gettysburg, some of whom you may remember, Williams, Shearer, Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Holstein, Mr. Dardis, and others who were so faithful. * * * On Saturday, I rode twenty-two miles, which will say is quite a feat for me. I was with in two miles of Petersburg and distinctly saw the steeples, from Gen. Park's Headquarters. Several times I was within the range of the rebel batteries. Cannonading can be heard even at this point, (nine miles from Petersburg.) There has been some very severe fighting, the last few days, terminating favorably to our cause. If we retain possession of the Weldon Rail Road, Petersburg, it is said, will be evacuated. All morning nearly I have been laboring among those just brought in from the front. Poor fellows, they are faint and hungry! We gave them wine and tea. Some of them were severely wounded. Three hundred have come in I had a pleasant interview with Gen. Meade on Saturday, who seemed pleased to speak of the Battle of Gettysburg, and to give all praise to his men."

Death of Rev. Robert Johnson.

We learn, with regret, that our former pastor, who for five years had charge of the Presbyterian Church in this place, died at his residence in Peoria, Ill., on the 19th inst. His age was 51 years and 17 days. The following obituary notice is from the Peoria Daily Transcript of the 20th:

Not only the members of the First Presbyterian Church of our city, but the community at large, have suffered a deep loss in the death of Rev. Robert Johnson, which occurred at his residence on Sixth street in this city yesterday, at half past one o'clock, P. M., after an illness of two weeks.

The deceased was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, August 2d, 1813, and graduated at Washington College, in the class of 1834, after which he entered the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Pa. At the close of his studies he was licensed by the Presbytery of Steubenville, Ohio, and settled over one of the churches within their limits, where he remained but one year. He was then called to the charge of a church at Gettysburg, Penn., over which he presided for five years, after which he received a call from the First Presbyterian Church of this city, where he was installed in October, 1855. In April, 1848, he was married to a daughter of Rev. John Waters, of Galesburg, (one of the founders of Knox College,) who, with six children, are left to mourn an irreparable loss.

Rev. Robert Johnson was eminently a self-made man. Born in circumstances which admitted of but few privileges, the early part of his life was spent in hard manual labor which would have crushed any but the most active and determined mind; and it was not until after he had attained his majority, and acquired by his own unaided exertions a firm grasp of supporting himself and his parents, that he found himself enabled to embrace the long cherished wishes of his heart, and prepare himself for a place in the higher and nobler walks of life.

This same indomitable spirit has characterized his entire life. Fearless and energetic in his expression, he ever strove to leave no duty unperformed toward God or his fellow man, nor shrunk at any task the fulfillment of which he believed to be within the line of his sacred mission. An earnest advocate of the cause of Christ, a beloved and esteemed pastor, an exemplary husband and parent, and a true and noble citizen has passed away, leaving a void in many hearts not easily filled. His death was calm and peaceful, his consciousness retained until within a few minutes of the passing of the soul to that God in whom his faith had ever dwelt, and with whom he now rests forever.

DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.—On the morning of the 12th inst., a fearful riot occurred at Belfast, Ireland, when bricks, stones, and several houses were used by the rioters, and several houses were sacked. A nursery was destroyed and great numbers were seriously injured. A dispatch from Belfast says: "The workers in the neighboring factories are out on the streets, and cannot be prevailed on to go to work. There is every prospect of dreadful rioting this evening, and the authorities are holding a consultation as to what is best to be done to preserve the peace of the town.—We understand it is the intention to call out the military."

Daniel O'Connell was burnt in effigy on the Boyne bridge, Belfast, on Monday night, in presence of forty thousand spectators.—"Every indignity," says the Belfast News Letter, "was wreaked on the effigy of the man whose memory was being celebrated in quite a different manner in Dublin."

Poor Richard's Reasons for buying U. S. State Securities.

The other day we heard a rich neighbor say he had rather have railroad stocks than the U. S. stocks, for they paid higher interest. Just then Poor Richard came up, and said that he just bought some of Uncle Sam's three years notes, paying seven and three-tenths per cent. interest. My rich friend exclaimed, "You! I thought you had no money to buy with." "Yes," said Richard, "I had a little laid up, for you know it is well to have something laid up against a wet day, and I have kept a little of my earnings by me." Now Poor Richard is known to all the country round to be a very prudent and industrious, and witty, wise man; for Richard never learned anything he didn't know how to make use of, and his wisdom and prudence had become a proverb. So, when he took out his savings and bought the notes, more than one was surprised, and it was no wonder rich Smith asked why. So Poor Richard, in a very quiet humble way—for he never assumed anything—replied, "I suppose, Mr. Smith, you know a great deal better than I do what to do with money, and how to invest it; for I never had much, and all I got I had to work hard for. But I have looked round a good deal upon my neighbors, and seen what they did with their money and will tell you some things I saw and what I thought of it. One very rich man was always dealing in money, and he made a great deal, but was never satisfied without high interest. So he lent most of his money to some people who he thought were very rich, at a very high rate; and he often told how much he got, till one day the people he lent to went to smash. He got back about ten cents on a dollar of his money. I know another old gentleman, who had some back stock, and he went to the bank and got ten per cent. dividend.—The President and everybody said it was the best stock in the country—paid ten per cent. But what did the old gentleman do but sell his stock the next day! Why? Why? said everybody. Because, it pays too much dividend. And in six months the bank went to smash. Now, that I know to be a fact. Well, Mr. Smith, you say railroad stocks are best, because they pay high dividends? Can you tell how long they will pay them? I like railroads.—I helped to build one, and I go in for useful things. But I tell you what I know about them. One third of the railroads don't pay any dividend, and two thirds (and some of them cracked up, too,) do not pay as much as Government stocks. Now that brings me to the Government securities, and I will tell you why I prefer them. I take it you will admit, Mr. Smith, that in the long run the investment which is best should have these qualities: First, it should be perfectly secure; secondly, that the income should be uniform and permanent—not up one year and down the next; and thirdly, that it should be marketable, so when your wet day comes, and you want your money, you can get it back. And I think these notes or bonds have got these qualities more than any other kind of personal property you can name. Try it.

"First, then, I have been looking into that great book you call the Census Statistics. I used to think it wasn't worth much; but since I began to study it, I tell you I found out a good many things very useful for me to know. I found out by looking at the crops, and the factories and shipping, &c., that we (I don't mean the Rebel States) are making a thousand million dollars a year more than we spend. So you see that (since the increase of debt isn't half that) we are growing rich instead of poorer, as John Bull and the croakers would have us think. Then the debt will be paid, anyhow, no matter how long the war is. Beside, did you ever hear of a Government that broke before the people did? Look into your histories, Mr. Smith, and you will find the people break before the Governments.—Well, then, I call that stock perfectly secure.

"Secondly, you want the income uniform and permanent. Well, I want you to take up a list of banks, railroads, mines, insurance companies—anything you choose—and tell me (honor bright, now!) how many have paid a uniform income for ten or twenty years. Not one in a hundred, Mr. Smith, and you know it.

"Now here is the Government will pay you without varying a tithe. Now I like something that gives me my income every year.

"Thirdly, you want something which is marketable any day in the year. Now, if you will ask any bank President, he will tell you that Government stocks are the only kind of property that is always saleable, because they will sell anywhere in the world.

"Now, Mr. Smith, this is why I put my little savings in Government stocks. I confess, too, that I wanted to help that dear old country, which is my home and my country." "I confess," said Mr. Smith, "I hadn't thought of all this. There is a good deal of sense in what you say, and I will go so far as to put two or three thousand dollars in United States stocks. It can do no harm."

We left Mr. Smith going towards the bank, and Poor Richard returning home, with that calm and placid air which indicated the serenity of his disposition and the consciousness of doing right towards his country and his fellow man.

The Raid on Memphis.

THE ENEMY REPULSED AND PURSUED BY OUR CAVALRY.

CAIRO, August 24.—The Memphis Bulletin says that the Rebel force which entered that city on Sunday morning consisted of nine regiments of cavalry and four guns, under Forrest in person. Only half of the command entered the city, the remainder stopping outside to prevent their retreat being cut off. They captured about 250 prisoners, mostly one hundred day men, many of whom afterward escaped.—Others were murdered.

The Rebels fired on the patients in the hospitals and shot several sick soldiers. They captured others who, being unable to keep up with the cavalry, were killed! But for the prompt action of the 8th Iowa Regiment the prisoners in the Irving Prison might have been released and the Bulletin office sacked. The Rebels suddenly left the city about six o'clock, followed by a considerable force of our troops, and a fight occurred at Lane's, lasting two hours, in which the enemy were severely punished and driven off. It was here that Colonel Starr and Kendrick were wounded. In coming through Lane's the Rebels captured two guns, a portion of the 7th Wisconsin Battery, and a number of one hundred day men, but were obliged to abandon the guns on their retreat.

After their retreat, Forrest sent a flag of truce asking an exchange of prisoners, which was denied.

Lieutenant Harrington, of the 3d United States Artillery, was killed. Major Lansing, of the 4th Colored Artillery, and Lieutenant Kinsley, a member of General Washburne's Staff, were captured.

When last heard from at seven o'clock Monday morning, the Rebels were eight miles beyond Memphis Peak, in full retreat, Colonel Winn's cavalry pursuing.

An affair occurred among soldiers on the railroad at Beltsville, near Washington, on Tuesday last, which led to the killing of two men. It appears that whilst a train was lying there, which had left that city with several hundred armed soldiers on board, mostly stragglers, returned deserters, &c., under guard, some of them commenced annoying the Veteran Reserve detachment posted at Beltsville, indulging in epithets implying cowardice, and throwing apples and stones at them, till finally a sergeant of the Reserve seized a musket and fired at the train, wounded one and killed another soldier, the latter named Laughlin or Loflin, of a Vermont Regiment. In retaliation for this, some of the soldiers immediately got off the train, and seizing the sergeant, whose name was Porter, took him to a tree near by, and with his musket, and one or two others they seized, in spite of entreaties and suggestions that he should be regularly tried, bayoneted him to death almost instantly. The unfortunate sergeant was utterly helpless, and his companions in numbers to afford him any relief. He is said to have belonged to company D, 18th regiment of the reserves.

BURGLARY AND EXPLOSION AT CUMBERLAND, MD.—Destruction of Property.

About three o'clock on the morning of the 18th inst., the store of M. M. Kearney, in Cumberland, Md., was entered by burglars, who, after rifling the money drawer of a few dollars, undertook to blow open the iron safe. The Union thus details their success:

"A discovery is said to have been made of a train of powder running from a side yard into the building, and up to the door of the safe, and the probability is that the burglars were all outside of the store when this train was fired. The explosion which followed forced out the wall of the back building, which fell across Centre street, and the roof tumbled in upon and crushed the contents of the room. The main building, on Baltimore street, two and a half stories high, of brick, was shattered from the main floor to the roof, the glass being blown out, the doors and window frames started from the wall, and the walls, front and side, forced out and cracked almost to their downfall. It is needless to say that the burglars did not re-enter the store to look after the contents of the safe, which was found under the rubbish with the outside plate of the door shattered. The loss sustained by Mr. Kearney is estimated as about \$1,000.

The building, on Baltimore street, occupied on the first floor by Mr. Geo. Rizer, tobacco and cigar dealer, was somewhat shattered by the explosion and his stock of goods slightly injured. The back and front walls of the house were considerably jarred and sprung, requiring immediate pinning to prevent their tumbling to the ground.—On the second floor of this building our printing office is located, and although the entire structure was started in almost every joint by the explosion and our stands and imposing stones slightly moved from their positions, we fortunately escaped with a small quantity of our type being knocked into "tip." Several arrests of persons supposed to be implicated in the affair have been made. The parties arrested are boatmen on the canal, and on one of their boats was found a lot of anchors, &c., recently lost by some of our carpenters, and a bunch of skeleton keys stolen from the store of Mr. John Tauber. The buildings are the property of our fellow townsman, Samuel Semmes, Esq., who is a heavy loser."

TERRIBLE EVENT.—On Friday last, a German girl named Lucretia Basse was with a horrible death, in the office of the Cincinnati Commercial. While passing from one end of the large Hoe press to the other, to relieve an inexperienced feeder, the skirts of her dress caught in the keys of the shaft, and instantly her clothing was wound up firmly on the shaft, and, before the press could be stopped, the poor girl was whirled around a number of times, her head and body striking the floor at each revolution with fearful force. Several girls working on the press at the time swooned away at the terrible sight, and were carried helpless from the spot. When the mangled remains were cut away from the shaft the head was a mere mass of jelly.

Horse Thief.

We regret to say, that some villain last night stole the valuable animal of Mr. CARSON, Cashier, from the stable of Mo. Clellan's hotel. She is highly prized, being spirited and beautiful; her color chestnut sorrel. Mr. C. will give a high reward for her recovery, and capture of the thief.